The News from Europe—Besigns of France and England.

The New York Herald of Thursday contains a letter from its Paris correspondent in relation to American affairs in Europe, which is interesting and important. If its statements are correct, it shows that there is a settled design on the part of Louis Narolkov and the European governments to interfere in American affairs from religious, solitical and control to the companion of the commencement of a struggle, which will be a most dreadful one, and of a nature not comprehended here. The vast distances to be overcome and the enormous amount of coast to blockade are not taken in consideration here, unless it has to assert that the control of the commencement of a struggle, which will be a most dreadful one, and of a nature not comprehended here. The vast distances to be overcome and the enormous amount of coast to blockade are not taken in consideration here. solitical and commercial considerations. Cotton. t appears, is more a necessity to France than even England, for her supplies, or nearly all, come well understood that the Government of Presi-from the Southern States. She must have that staple to give her artisans both employment and bread, and to save her commercial classes from made, and above all you must have a formidable may. That you have none is a source of gratismould soon breed discontent and revolu

must succeed.

The rebels is a term not used, although it is

the Union. No midway measures will suffice:

lars of the Remarkable Contest be-

tween the Scouts of the 11th Regi-

ment and the Secession Cavalry at

Frankfort-Burial of Hollenbeck.

DEAR SENTINEL:-I sent you by yesterday's

mail a hastily written account of the fight be-

pany at Frankfort, which was written in the

hurry of the moment with the hope of being able

appears, and the less competent I feel of being

Groups of soldiers and citizens are still crowd

ing around the scouts listening with breathless at-

tention while they rehearse the facts and incidents

them relate their version, each of which corrob-

orates the other and is proven by many unmistak

able facts, and the more I learn of it the more

desperate it appears. Every one of them say

Camp McGixnis, Cumberland, June 28, 1861.

would soon breed discontent and revolu not to warn you that you must set us a most powerful one. To prevent interference, the gacious French Emperor would permit United States Government must display to the such a state of affairs to occur, even if it should world that enormous might and power it really involve the necessity of his breaking the blockade to procure a supply of cotton from the only Our Army Correspondence--Particusource he can obtain it. England, too, must have cotton, although she can get a portion of what she needs from her own colonies. A large idle population would likewise be troublesome to that government in the discontent which they would produce, and the disasters which would follow to her commercial interests. If the American war is prolonged beyond autumn so tween our scouts and the secession cavalry comthat cotton cannot be experted, the commercial them to interfere in the hostilities between the North and the South. Never, perhaps, was there a war which so seriously involved the commercial interests of the whole world. As the contest progresses, if the South is able to maintain her position, or keep the Union forces at bay for a considerable length of time, France and England will become more and more interested in of the fight. I have heard some half a dozen of the struggle, until the necessities of those nations will involve them in it. It can not bequestioned either that both of those Governments rould like to see the heretofore growing power of this nation crippled by dissensions and divisions. The danger of foreign interference

The Herald's correspondent writes: Your affairs are exciting the deepest intere her secret hostility; but not only is she not alone, but she is not even the motive power. France, or rather the Emperor, is the power behind the English throne greater than the throne, urging England forward as well as Spain in a crusade against the United States. As in the Crimean campaign and the Chinese war, so now in the disruption of the American republic, France and England are allies; but France will be sure to be the most conspicuous and prominent figure on the chessboard of war. The sources of French policy are twofold—one of a politico-religious na ture, and the other is commercial and financial. It is well known that the Empress Eugenie is in-tensely Catholic in her ideas, and is under the domination of the charch. The Empress, more-

First, France will get cotton, her artisans will be kept from starving and general bankruptcy, and revolution will be prevented; secondly, the Emperor expects a fair division of the spoils on this continent if the United States should be permanently broken up; and, thirdly, he can pursue unmolested his schemes in the East.

All now depends on the action of President Lincoln's Cabinet and the prompt, measures of our representatives abroad I do not know whether Mr. Dayton has addressed any remonstrance to the Emperor Napoleon's government for the publication of the above note. That he should do so is evident. It is a matter of great should do so is evident. It is a matter of great should do so is evident. It is a matter of great should do so is evident. It is a matter of great should do so is evident. It is a matter of great should do so is evident. It is a matter of great should do so is evident, that all bookades ly an eye in the ranks that did not glisten with a light of his equation, and a squad of 12 men and one corporal, with reversed arms, marched immediately behind. Col. Wallace, with the two Cols. of the Pennsylvania regiments, lead the two Cols. of the Pennsylvania regi

they were so outnumbered that they confidently expected to be killed, but firmly resolved to sell therefore is not only possible, but imminent. their life as dearly as possible. Unless the Government shall soon be able Yesterday evening several of them went in to overwhelm the Confederates and force company with their comrades to the scene of their them to yield, we may expect that they will conflict, for their revolvers and guns that they have the active sympathy and aid of European had fired until they were out of ammunition and Governments to maintain their independence, and then hid them to keep the rebels from getting to open their ports to the commerce of the world.

This unnatural strife between the two sections, which have a common interest in maintaining a great and powerful nation on this continent, one, and that one was borrowed from Colonel should cease, and instead of exhausting the energies and crippling the resources of the whole country, the difficulties should be accommodated so that we could present one united front to which I have kindly been permitted to copy: those enemies who are plotting the overthrowing GRAFTON, Va., June 28. of a government whose rising power they may I congratulate you upon the gallant conduct of your regiment. Thank them for me, and express to the party how highly I honor their hero c courage, worthy of their French namesakes. I more than ever regret that you are not under my command. I have urged General Scott to send in every court of Europe: but the master spirit who controls European relations with America is the Emperor of the French, and the hostility up the Pennsylvania regiments. I begin to doubt whether the 11th Indiana needs reinforcements.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, is the Emperor of the French, and the hostility against the United States and the symposity with the South, exhibited by the English government and its organs did not originate at the Court of St. James, but at the Tuilleries. In America you have been abusing England as standing alone in her secret hostility; but not only is she not alone, Major-General United States Army." Our regiment, heretofore being unaccustomed to receiving either praise or encouragement from high officials, unanimously voted three cheers and a "tiger" for General McClellan.

Below I give you the names of the scouts wh were in the engagement, also the Company which they belanged: B-Ed. Burkett, J. C. Hollenback. C-Tim. Groover, Jim. Hollowell D-Thos. Brazier. E-Geo. W. Mulbarger. F-Lewis Fairley. H-Frank Harrison. tessely Catholic in her ideas, and is under the domination of the church. The Empress, more over, in a Somiand, and is desvetedly attached to the Queen of Spain, who is also a most zealous Catholic, and controlled by the priesthood. The desire of the Spanish Queen is to recover all the ancient possessious of Spain in America, including Mexico, where the Catholic religion is in damager of being extinguished, and the pious aspiration to restore it, prompted by Holy Mother Church, Eugenie advances by her influence over the Emperor, who has promised to back up Spain in her aggressions. Hence the sudden boldness of that Power in not only taking possession of St. Domingo, but claiming the Chincha and Lobos Islands, thus foreshadowing her designs even upon the North American continent. The tone of the Madrid press is most definit. The following, which I translate from the Cronics of June 1, is well worthy of your attention said that of your government:

So that there is a Government which looks favorably on territorial acquisitions, which he head for the manner of Guano Islands, and we say we have because, although Penu possession would give her in South America.

The Many incidents of hair-breadth escapes and daring idead are related of many of them which are very interesting. Not that one was any more trave and daring than the rest, but some every entitled positions than others. Hay, whose horse was swifter than the rest, overtook them first, and is represented to have been completely surrounded by men with pistols drawn and firing at him before than the rest, overtook them first, and is represented to have been completely surrounded by men with pistols drawn and firing at him before than the rest, overtook them first, and is represented to have been completely surrounded by men with pistols drawn and firing at him before him companies to be a man Lobos Islands, thus foreshadowing her designs even upon the North American continuent. The tone of the Madrid press is most definite. The follow the provide the word of th Many incidents of hair-breadth escapes and dairing deeds are related of many of them which It would be very desirable that they be reclaimed in a definite manner, and that our nation should acquire with them not only the importance which their possession would give her in South America, but the immense wealth which those islands produce, and which is to day the chief branch of the revenue of the Paruvian Government.

The Government which has attended so well to our interest in St. Domingo and Fernando Poshould fix its attention on this matter.

Such are the schemes of Spanish aggrandize ment, founded on the breaking up of your great Republic and its supposed inability to offer resist ance to European encroachments. With France to sustain her, Spain is confident of success, and the Emperor, fly way of a set off to his overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope in Italy, intends to sustain her, and thus effectually to aid the Catholic religion in the New World.

The other motive which influences the American policy of Napoleon is still more selfish and direct. France, without cotton, would be worse off than England; for the latter can manage to get a partial supply from her own colonies; but if France does not get it from America she can not resist at all supply from her own colonies; but if France does not get it from America she can not resist at all supply from her own colonies; but if France does not get it from America she can not resist at all supply from her own colonies; but if France does not get it from America she can not resist and the finite manner of the supplies of the read that our difference of the rement to its him by the throat, and with drawn sabre was in the act of striking, when a ball from the musket of Grover pierces the rebel through, and he fell dead upon Thomas. Thomas, after recovering from the sun of the ball, pushed the dead body off of him, rose up and started to run, but after reflection thought of his loaded gun and returned for it. He succeeded in getting it and killing one with the colonial supply from her own colonies; but if France does not get it from America she

get a partial supply from her own colonies, but if France does not get it from America she can not get it from America she can not get it from America she can not get it at all, and such would be the distress of the large class who lived upon the manufacture of this fabric, and such the commercial and financial ruin which must result, that the whole country would perhaps be involved in revolution. England in in the same predicament, and from a common interest spring their mutual sympathy and alliance. Commerce controls the foreign policy of France. It controls also still more the foreign policy of England. Napoleon operates on Bright and Cobden and the leading spirits of the Manchester school, who procured from him the treaty of commerce with England; and they, in turn, operate upon their own government. The result is the armament sent to Canada and the fleets dispatched to our own waters. The Emperor puts her forward first and then appears to follow her lead. She goes forward first, because she is the most constitutional and free of the European powers. The design is undoubtedly to break the blockade. Hence agents of France are now buying both tobacco and cotton in the blockaded States. Napoleon, with his usual reticence and angenity, did not commit himself till he saw the work saw among the first to return—when any I was among the first to return—when any I was among the first to return—the rate of the result of the first, to return—the residence of a good Union man, who kept him over night and provided him with a horse to ride to camp upon next morning. Dunlap, of Commany I was among the first to return—the nay I wa forth and South of your republic fairly pitted gainst each other in the field. Had he declared Baker—and inform us of the affair. His horse North and South of your republic fairly pitted against each other in the field. Had he declared his purpose before it might have alarmed American estatesmen, and they might have settled their troubles.

It is the desire of the Emperor, in common with every crownel head in Europe, to see the Republic broken up beyond the possibility of reuniting. As long as it flourished it would be a standing reproach and menace to their despotisms. It is true that the present course of the Emperor toward America is contrary to the traditional policy of France, which has ever been friendly to the United States. But this is a new phase of Napoleonism. The sympathies of the French people, as well as those of England are with the United States, but their governments are undoubtedly against you. That there is an accord between them is evident from the observations of the organs of the British Government, hinting that the Emperor ought to look more carefully after the editing out too soon the secret of the alliance with England. The advantages which Napoleon expects to accrue to him are:

First, France will get cotton, her artisans will be kept from starving and general bunkruptcy, and applicanced in the first to return—de and inform us of the affair. His horse could scarcely move when he came to camp. They both jumped on fresh horses and returned with the rest of our boys to the scene of the con-flict. Dunlap has three bullet holes in his shirt, and in one place the ball passed so close as to this size a lump upon his side. Baker had his cap shot off, and wore one of the secsionists' hats home. They all testify to Fairley killing six of them, and say that at one time he on foot, running after eight or ten of them, who were retreating on horseback and firing upon him.

Scarcely move when he came to camp. They both jumped on fresh horses and returned with the rest of our boys to the scene of the con-flict. Dunlap has three bullet holes in his close. Baker had his cap shot off, and wore one of the affair, and in one place the ball pas Mr. Dumont made a most brilliant canvass, and the author remembers very well the effect his speeches produced in Carroll county. Like Whit comb, he made no effort at the spread cagle style, but he presented his points so ingeniously, his illustrations were so plain, and his manner so can-

tear. Not a word was spoken by the soldiers, as ble articles in the prints and have them repubshould be effectual. The United States should the column, with folded arms, slowly moved up the hill, but they gazed upon each other with an expression that seemed to say—"We will yet be could weave into an article for the Oracle. It is at once and at any expense arm and equip a pow-erful navy. You must not be weak. It is this weakness which injures your cause in Europe. avenged for this cold-blooded, inhuman murder."

Martial law has now been proclaimed throughout Cumberland, and picket guards are stationed in every direction about the city. No one is allowed to enter or leave the town without a pass It was some trouble to extract it, but you may from Col. Wallace. This I think right and proper, rely on it being a true expose of that which Mr and will bereafter prevent spies from carrying Blake reported in such a way as not to I ad the

news of our doings to the enemy.

The Pennsylvania Regiments are encamped npon the State line yet, but have been selecting 1 Principal Engineer on Canals......\$3,500 a suitable place to encamp, and will, I suppose, 1 " on Roads & move here to-morrow. As near as I can learn, 11 Resident Engineers....\$1,500 I think Col. Wallace will move upon Romney | 5 Senior Assistants early next week. If so, God help them, for our 7 Assistants..... boys are now excited, and are decidedly opposed to taking prisoners, or even leaving them house 6 Senior Rodmen..... 16 Rodmen Corporal Hay is improving finely, and thinks 2 Junior Rodmen 348 he will be able for duty in a few days, but I fear 15 Axmen 315

it will yet be many weeks ere he is again able to HIGH PRIVATE. stride his horse. THE NEW CONGRESS.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. [Republicans in Roman; Democrats in italic. Re-el-members marked with an asterisk.] CALIFORNIA, James McDougal, (Un.) CONNECTICUT. Lafayette S. Foster. DELAWARE, Willard Saulsbury. ILLINOIS, Lyman Trumbull. O. H. Browning, INDIANA. Henry S. Lane. Jesse D. Bright,

KENTUCKY,

MAINE.

MARYLAND.

MINNESOTA.

MISSOURI.

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

NEW JERSEY.

OREGON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TENNESSEE.

Lazarus W. Powell,

John R. Thompson

Benjamin F. Wade,

Edward D. Baker.

Andrew Johnson (Iln.)

1. Elihu B. Washburne,

2. Isaac F. Arneld, 3. Owen Lovejoy, 4. William Kellogg, 5. William A. Eichar

6. John A. McClernand
7. James C. Robinson,*
8. Philip B. Fouke,*
9. John A. Logan,*
1. John Law,
2. James A. Cravens,
3. William M. Dunn,
4. William S. Holman,*
5. George W. Julian,
6. Albert G. Porter *
7. Daniel W. Voorhoos,
8. Albert S. White,
9. Schnyler Colfax,*
10. William Mitchell,
11. J. P. C. Shanks

11. J. P. C. Shanks.

1. Samuel R. Curtisa,⁴ 2. William Vandever.

Rights.*
2. J. S. Jackson (Un.)
3. Henry Grider (Un.)
4. A. Harding (Un.)
5. Chas. A. Wickliffe (Un.)

1. W. Mentres
MAINE.
1. John N. Goodwin,
2. Charles W. Walton,
3. Samuel C. Fessenden
4. Anson P. Morrill,
5. John H. Rice,
6. Frederick A. Pike.

MARYLAND.

J. W. Crisfield (Un.
Lieur H. Webster (S. C. L. L. Leary (Un.
H. H. May (Fusion)
F. Thomas (Un.)
C. B. Culvert (Un.)

MASSACHURETTS.
Thomas D. Eliot.
James Buffington,
Benjamin F. Thomas
Alexander H. Rice,
William Appleton (

5. John B. Alley,
T. Paniel W. Gooch,
S. Charles R. Train,
Goldsmith F Bai ey,
D. Charles Delano,
Henry L. Dawes,
The Charles Delano,
S. Charles Delano,
The Charles D

John R. Clark,
L. Biljah H. Norton.
John W. Reed,
John S. Phelps (Un.)
John W. Noels,

NEW JERSEY.

James M. Ashley, Chilton A. White — Harrison (F Sam'i Shellaharra

8. Sam'l Shellaberger,
9. Wm. P. Noble,
10. Cary A. Trimble,
11. Valentine B. Horton,
12. Sermuel S. Cox,
13. Samuel T. Worceste
14. Harrison G. Blake,
15. George Nugent,
16. Wm. P. Cutler,
17. James R. Morris,
18. Sidney Edgerton,
19. Albert G. Riddle,
19. John Hutchins,
21. John A. Bingham
onzoos.

James Shiel.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Wm K Leyhman,
2. [Member to be elect
3. John P. Verree,
4. Wm. D. Keiley,
5. W. Morris Davis,
6. John Hickman,
7. Thomas B. Cooper
8. Samuel E. Ancona
9. Thadeas Stevens,
10. John M. Killinger,
11. James H. Campbell,
12. Hendrick B. Wr
(Union),
13. Philip Johnson,
14. Galusha A. Grow,
15. James T. Hale,
16. Joseph Bailey,
17. Edward McPherson,
18. Samuel S. Blair,
19. John Covode,
20. Jes e Lazear,
21. James K. Morehead
22. Robert McKnight,
23. John W. Wallace,
24. John Patton,
25. Filiah Pabbar.

24. John Patton, 25. Elijah Babbitt,*

From "Recordections of the Early Stillment of Car-roll County."-By James H. Stewart.

party, and the sole issue between them was the

classification of the Public Works. Gov. Wal-

lace and his friends favored a simultaneous car-

rying on of all the works embraced in the mam-

that by prosecuting one or two works to completion at a time, the whole might ultimately be fin-

the early part of the race, Judge Gamaliel Tay-

lor, a Democrat, of Madison, was on the track but the great interests at stake in the all-absorbing subject of internal improvement, produced an

overwhelming desire to ignore old party lines and fight the battle on the new issue. Judge Taylor, perceiving this feeling, declined the race, thus leaving the contest between Wallace and Dumont.

Although Gov. W. was the successful aspirant, Mr. Dumont made a most brilliant canvass, and

did and honest, that he produced a powerful effect. In fact, but few men in the State were better cal-

culated to make rotes on the stump than John Du Being a warm advocate for a classification

the public works, the author of course was an ar-

dent supporter of Mr. D. Prior to the election he received several letters from his favorite can-

didate, two of which are inserted; and as they are

Scirio, Jennings County, July 2, 1837.

James B. Doolittle,

MIDPLETOWN, Vigo County, July 22d, 1857. DEAR SIR:-I received your favor at Vincen nes, for which I am greatly obliged to you. I at the same time received a letter from the North, KANSAS. S. C. Pomeroy. speaking of my prospects being good in the north-ern coun ies, especially Michigan City; also a let-ter from Gen. Burnett, of New Albany, stating John C. Breckinridge. that I would obtain very large majorities in Clark Harrison, and a respectable vote in Floyd; the latter I had not expected. I have also a confirma-ANTHONY KRNNEDY (Am.) James A. Pearce. tion of good news from Parke, Vermillion, Mon-coe and Owen. I was advised to spend no more MASSACHUSETTS. time in my own Congressional District; good judges thought I would get a majority of 3,000 in it. I have traversed the pocket and am not much elated with the prospect it affords. You know I must be beaten in Vanderburgh. In Morton S. Wilkinson. Posey I will get a heavy majority. In the rest of the river counties below Crawford, though I will Daniel Clark. get majorities, they will not be large, because my John C. Ten Eyck. notices could not get on in time. My own opinis that I will do well in Knox, Davies and Gib but as yet have had no certain information since I left them. In Sullivan my vote must be very heavy, and in Vigo I must be beaten. I have labored indefatigably. I spoke in Madison, July 4th, to a large and delighted audience. I go to Terre Haute to-morrow, thence to Clay, Green, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, Harrison and Floyd, to speak in New Albany; thence up to Washington, Jackson, Scott, and am to speak again at Madison, on the 5th of August. I will then take steamboat, and speak at Law

cury, of Lafayette, and the Logansport paper

Please write me a line about matters an

the Fort Wavne paper ?

JAMES H. STEWART, Esq.

day morning. August 7th...

As I travel, it is so difficult and impossible to have a tull view of the State, or to hear the news, A. O. P. Nicholson. that it baffles conjecture as to the result. I shall, however, believe that on my own part I have done however, believe that on my own part I have done
as much as almost any other person could have
done in the same time. And I have a well
grounded confidence that I have active and efficient friends in every county, among whom I consider you as one of the most zealous.

With sentiments of high regard, House of Representatives. 3. Wm. G. Steele,
4. George T. Cobb,
5. Nehemiah Perry
SEW YOSE.
1. E. Henry Smith,
2. Moses F. Odell,
3. Benj. Wood,
4. James E. Kerrigan,
6. Wm Wall,
6. Fred. A. Conkling,
7. Elijah Ward,
8. Issue C. Delaplassa
9. Esteart Height,
10. Chas. H. Van Wyck,
11. Jyhn B. Steele,
12. Stephen Baker,
13. Abraham B. Olin,
14. Erastus Corning,
15. James B. McKean,
16. William A. Wheeler
17. Socrates N. Sherman
18. Chauncey Vibbard
19. Richard Franchot,
20. Roscoe Conkling,
21. B. Holland Duell,
22. Wm. E. Lansing,

I remain yours, JOHN DUMONT. DR. JAMES H. STEWART.

English Opinions of the War. [From the London Times of June 18.]

The campaign has not yet begun, and it is difficult to say when it will begin. On this subject cult to say when it will begin. On this subject the accounts vary, perhaps according as eageness or good sense predominates in him who furnishes them. Some authorities—including generally the New York papers—have it that only a few days more will pass before a general advance takes place to drive the secessionist army from the territory of Virginia. We are told of the masses at Washington, Alexandria, and other points, of their readiness for the fight, of their discipline and obadiance of their general superiority to the obedience, of their general superiority to the Southern levies, of whom so little is known. On the other hand, there are many reasons for agreeing with the more cautious school of informants, who assert that no serious operations will take place before the autumn. In one respect all the boasts of the North are justified by the facts. The energy the free States have displayed, the great number of men they have raised, and the good material of which their army is composed,

are beyond all praise. In the mean time the Confederate States, it evident, are not sleeping. Everything betokens Virginia will be fierce, if not prolonged. Indeed it is impossible to imagine that the Secessionists would have carried matters with so high a hand if they had not been able to bring a large force int the field. Our New York correspondent says that Prestident Davis has probably under him not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 men, and that he is thought to be desirious of outnumber Scott and gaining the prestige of an early victory
But it is plain that such estimates cannot be depended upon. Indeed the very ignorance of the
Northerners respecting the Confederate army
shows that the military affairs of the South are
being vigorously and skillfully handled. It
seems to us that if the South were as weak as the New York press represents, it would be more easy to obtain information of the numbers and disposition of the army. With whichever side victory may rest, the battle is likely to be a hard one, and though the main effort of the Washing-ton Government may be postponed till the close of the year, it is probable that much blood will be shed within the limits of the Old State which is now to be the battle-field of civil war.

[From the Liverpool Post of June 17.] THE BEGINNING OF THE END IN THE UNITED STATES —As all the financial affairs of the Union may be said to be transacted in New York, the merchants and bankers in that city must, under every circumstance, exercise great influence when they choose to exert it. The planters and the merchants of the Southern States have learnt by this time that the secession was, at all events, a commercial mistake, and they need no phil pher to tell them that ruin impends over all if war be continue 1. It is therefore hoped and believed that the voice of the commercial communpeace. A compromise is possible and desirable; and as it is evident that the Southerners are not in a condition to fight, a liberal compromise, i offered, would probably be accepted. Owing to the vastness of the commercial transactions in the present day, and the intimate intercourse which prevails over the civilized world, it is found that tions are therefore interested in its speely ces sation; and it is possible that French and Eng One of the most exciting and interesting elec-tion canvasses ever witnessed in this State, was might assist in promoting a result which all good men and poor men are so desirous of obtaining. tion canvasses ever witnessed in this State, was the race for Governor in 1837, between Governor Possibly this can be done after a decided battle of Wallace and the Hon. John Dumont. These two, for nearly in every instance peace has appeared in the shadow of victory.

[From the Saturday Review.] The crime of England is that an opinion which was universal in America two months ago has not been abandoned in deference to the sudden gyration of Northern feeling. The United Sta moth internal improvement bill; whilst the friends officers still recognise their adversaries as open enemies, and whenever they can control their troops they will undoubtedly conduct hostilities according to the laws of war. It is only when the Confederate flag comes in collision with neuished, and the State saved from bankruptcy. In trais that belligerents are suddenly reduced to the the early part of the race, Judge Gamaliel Tay-

All dispassionate spectators perceive that the omplete success of the Northern Government is mpossible, and many causes will tend to abate the excitement which has recently blinded th people and their leaders. Mr. Jefferson Davis, knowing his inferiority in men and money, will not seek defeat by advancing to the North, and in his proper territory he is invincible, or rather he is safe from attack. A war on a great scale can only be carried on with a great standing army It is easier to bluster about half a million of me an to feed and pay 100,000. The people of the United States are little

customed to taxes, nor will it be easy to incur a large debt, which would be repudiated as soon ar t became necessary to provide for the interest. I the sacrifice were undergone, the Republic would have provided itself with a master, in the form of an alien body of veteran mercenaries. The rank and file of the regular army will be Irish, with rhaps, an admixture of Germans; and, as Amercans are well aware, no race is either braver more indifferent to constitutional forms. If the South were conquered, the army could not be disnot private if this sketch should happen to meet the eye of the former candidate for Governor, he hopes the liberty will be pardoned.

But here are the letters banded; for it would be necessary to retain the seceders by force within the Union which re-claimed them. The most sanguine Northern politician can scarcely believe that the slaveowner as those which were scornfully rejected when the DEAR SIR:-I have progressed so far and made

a speech here last evening. Since I left Indianapolis I passed through Johnson, Morgan, Owen, Monroe and Bartholomew counties, and have no doubt of a strong impression in my favor in Owen, Monroe and Bartholomew. As to the others I have no certain intelligence, but do not doubt of from the press an authentic exposition of the have no certain intelligence, but do not doubt of getting a respectable vote in each of those counties. I have been in, and will be in, all the battle ground of the railroad from Indianapolis to Madison. I call it the "battle ground" because it is the ground to be contested, but even along this line there is a great division of the people. If Taylor has any force in any county that I have passed through, it has entirely escaped my obseration. Will you be so good as to notice favora-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. border States, so called, were not uniform in their

At the beginning of the present Presidential

term, four months ago, the functions of the Fed-

DELIVERED AT THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION. JULY 4, 1861. Tellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Repr Haring been convened in extraordinary session, authorized by the Constitution, your attention is not called to any ordinary subject of legis-

eral Government were found to be generally sus-pended within the several States of South Caroon Roads & Railways 4.000 Besides the Board of Internal Improvement, and their Secretary and other contingencies! A classification would tend to disband two-thirds of this eating corps.

Has my speech in favor of opening the Wabash and Eric Canal been published in the Oracle? It was to have been published in the Merpecially Fort Sumter, which was nearly sur-rounded by well protected hostile butteries, with guis equal in quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one.

A disproportionate share of the Federal musters and rifles had somehow found their way into finally they permitted the insurrectionary government to be transferred to their capital a. Richment to be transferred to their capital a. Richment to be transferred to their capital a. guis equal in quality to the best of its own, and from one of which it may be copied. If it be copied in the Oracle, can a paper with a mark for publication be sent to the Miami Chief, and things, to Vincennes, Knox county, and believe Truly yours, JOHN DUMONT. blic revenue lying within them had been seized

> this, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly avowed. In accordance with this purpose, an ordinace had been reported in each of these States, declaring the States respectively to be arming of those States to prevent the Union separated from the Federal Union. The formula forces passing one way or the disunion the other for introducing a combined government for these over their soil. This would be disunion com-States has been promulgated, and this illegal organization, in the character of the "Confederate States," was already asking recognition, aid and intervention from foreign powers.
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> Finding that condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming from among them to the insurrectionists, which it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempts to destroy the Federal

> Union, a choice of two things to that end be came indispensable. The choice was made, and was declared in the inaugural address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peacewell, and give them disunion without a struggle and property not already wrested from the Gov-ernment, and to collect the revenue, relying for the rest on time, discussion and the ballot box. do in such a case, everything was foreborne, with-

tection in whatever was loyal. In this act, dis- They knew at the beginning that they could ne carding all else, they have forced upon the country the distinct issue of immediate dissolution or blood, and this issue embraces more than the fate of these United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of country—as any other civilized and patriotic peothe people, the same people—can or can not maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented persons, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic invented an ingenious sophism which if concerning to the people, the same people—can or can not maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. It presents the question whether discontented persons, too few in numbers to control the Administration according to the organic invented an ingenious sophism which if concerning the people in the people trol the Administration according to the organic law in any case, can always, upon the pretences made in this case, or any other pretences, or arbitrarily without any pretence, break up their government, and thus practically put an end to free government upon the earth. It forces us to ask, is there in all republics this inherent and fa tal weakness? Must a government of processits.

force for its preservation. The call was made, and the response of the country was most gratitying, surpassing in unanimity and spirit the most sanguine expectation. Yet none of the States commonly called slave States, except Delaware, gave a regiment through the regular State organizations. A few regiments have been organized within some other of those States by individual enterprise, and received into the government service. Of course the seceded States, so called, and to which Texas was joined about the time of the inauguration, gave no troops to the cause of the Union. The

action, some of them being almost for the Union, while in others, as in Virginia, North Carolina. Tennessee and Arkansas, the Union sentiment was nearly repressed and silenced.

The course taken in Virginia was the most

markable, perhaps the most important. A convention elected by the people of the State, to consider this very question of disrupting the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Vir rinia when Fort Sumter fell. To this body the people had elected a large majority of professed Union men. Almost immediatelay after the fall of Sumter, members of that majority went over to the original minority, and, with them, adopted pended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana an ordinance for withdrawing the State from the Union. Whether this change was wrought by their great approval of the assault on Sumter, or their great approval of the Government's re-Within these States all the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, Custom-houses, &c., including all the sistance to that assault, is not definitely known. moveable and stationary property in and about them, had been seized and held in open hostility to this Government, excepting only Forts Pick-what more than a month distant, the convenens, Taylor and Jefferson, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor. The forts thus seized had been put in improved condition, new ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing, all avowedly for the same hostile purpose. The forts remaining in the Federal purpose. possession in and near those States were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, estates besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, estates and the navy-yard at Gosport, near Norfolk. They received, perhaps invited into their State, large bodies of troops, with their warlike apparations. pointments, from the so-called seceded States. They formally entered into a treaty of alliance

The people of Virginia have thus allowed this for the same object. The navy was scattered in distant sens, leaving but a very small part of it within the immediate reach of the Government. Officers of the Federal army had resigned in great numbers, and of those resigned a great portion had taken up arms against the Government. zens the Government is bound to recognize and Simultaneously, and in connection with all protect as being in Virginia.

In the border States, so-called—in fact, the from among them to the insurrectionists, which it could not do to an open enemy. At a stroke i would take all the trouble off the hands of seces able measures before a resort to any stronger ones. It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Govument, and to collect the revenue, relying for are doubtless loval citizens, it is nevertheless very

do in such a case, everything was foreborne, without which it was believed possible to keep the government on foot.

On the fifth of Liurch, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter from Major Anderson, commanding at Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. This letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that fort in time for his relief, rendered necessary by the So far all was believed to be strictly legal. At

Department on the shirt of Manch, was by an experiment of the popular procession of the birds of the procession of policy of the procession of policy of portions, and with a view of he constitutional competency of congress. In the control of the entire of the procession of the constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first all to entirely of the constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first all to entitled, it was considered that rolling has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress. Soon after the first all to entitle the control of the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson is the control of the subject were made enclosures of Major Anderson is the control of the subject when the control of the government, nor could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be stated, at the same time, that no sufficient force was then it the control of the government, nor could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be a control of the government, nor could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be a constructed and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be a constructed and abrought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be a constructed as a part of a voint that the property of the construction of the first. It was believed, however, that to so abundon that either the control of the government, nor could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions in the fort would be a control of the provisions of the prove and propriety be done would not be fully understood; that by be done would not be fully understood; that by be done would not be fully understood; that by be done would not be fully understood; that by be done would not be fully understood; that by be done would not be fully understood; that by be done would not be fully underst

no possibility commit aggression upon them cisive one; that you place at the control of the They knew that they were expressly notified that Government for the work at least 400,000 men the giving of bread to the few brave and hungry and \$400,000,000. That number of men is about men of the garrison was all that would on that one tenth of those of proper ages, within the occasion be attempted, unless they themselves, by resisting so much, should provoke more. They gage, and the sum is less than a twenty-third knew that this Government desired to keep the part of the money value owned by the men who garrison in the fort, not to assail them, but mere seem ready to devote the whole. A debt of ly to maintain visible possession, and thus to pre-serve the Union from actual and immediate dis-the debt of our Revolution when we came out of serve the Union from actual and immediate dissolution, trusting, as hereinbefore stated, to time,
discussion and the ballot box for final adjustment;
and they assailed and reduced the fort for precisely the reverse object—to drive out the visible
authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it
to immediate dissolution when we came out of
that struggle, and the money value in the country bears even a greater proportion. Surely each
man has as strong a motive now to preserve our
liberties as each had then to establish them.
A right result at this time will be worth more
to the world than ten times the men and ten authority of the Federal Union, and thus force it to immediate dissolution.

That this was their object the Executive well understood, and having said to them, in the inaugural address, "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors," he took pains not only to keep this declaration good, but also to keep the case so far from ingenious sophistry that the world should not misunderstand it. By the affair at Fort Sumter, with its surrounding circumstance, that point was reached. Then and there, by the assailants of the Government, be gan the consict, without a gun in sight or expectancy to return their firing, save only the few in the fort, sent to that harbor years before for their own protection, and still ready to give that protection in whatever was loyal. In this act, distal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of the people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?

So viewing the issue, no choice was left but to call out the war power of the Government, and so to resist the force employed for its destruction by

designated States on coming into the Union, while of being the beginners of a war.

State constitutions. What is a sovereignty in the particular sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to declare it a political community without a political superior? Tested by this, no one of our States, except Texas, was a sovereignty, and even Texas gave up the character on coming into the Union, by which act she acknowledged the constitution of the United States, and laws and treaties of the United States of the united States, and laws and treaties of the United States of the United States of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so it may also discard the republican form of government; but, if a State may lawfully go out of the Union having done so it may also discard th in pursuance of the constitution, to be for her su- the indispensable means to it are also lawful an

rom this, they only do so against law by revolution. The Union, and not themselves separately, procured their independence and their liberty by conquest and purchase. The Union gave each of them whatever of independence and liberty it has. The Union is older than any of the States, and, in fact, it created them as States. Originally some dependent colonies made the Union, and, in return, the Union threw off their old dependence for them, and made the States such as they are. Not one of them ever had a State constitution independent of the Union. Of course it is not forgotten, that all the new States formed the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory.

It was with the deepest regret that the Executive assumed the duty of employing the war power in defense of the Government. Forced upon him, he could but perform the duty, or surrender the existence of the Government. No compromise by public servants could in this be a cure—not that compromises are not often proper, but that mo popular government can long survive a marked precedent, that those who carry an election can only save the Government from immediate destruction by giving up the main point upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves are not often proper, but that compromises are not often proper, but the deepest regret that the proper in defense of the Government. For could be a cure—not

tion, but among these surely are not included all conceivable powers, however mischievous or destructive, but at most such only as were known in the world at the time as governmental powers, and certainly a power to destroy the Government itself had never been known as a governmental or as a merely administrative power. This relative matter of national power and State rights is a principle—is no other than a principle of generality and locality. Whatever concerns the whole should be confined to the whole General Government; while whatever concerns a State should be left exclusively to the State. This is I promised the continuance of the mails at government's expense to the very people who were resisting the government, and gave repeated pledges against any disturbance of any of the people, or any of their rights. Of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably cuestioned. We are all bound by that definition

What is now comba

fining the boundaries between the two, as applied to the principle, with exact course, in not to be questioned. We are all bound by that effectively the properties of the postition that escension is consistent with the Constitution—is level that any express low for it, and nothing should every sund consequences. The nation purchased with money the country out of which several 64 there is any express low for it, and nothing should every sund consequences. The nation purchased with money the country out of which several 64 there is any express low for it, and nothing should every sund consequences. The nation purchased with money the country out of which several 64 there is any express low for it, and nothing should every sund consequences. The nation purchased with money the country out of which several 64 there is any express low for it is a several right one one expected as the medium of the shoriginal triuss. Is it just that she should one of without consent, or, which any extend from the shoriginal triuss. Is it just that she should not be succeeded, and the sund of the consent of the money states in common with the result of the money states in common with the result of the money in the state of the consent of the second of it of the second of the seco

place there of his own free choice. But more than this, there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts and sciences, profesgant, is known to the whole world; and there is came next. A little Goddess of Liberty, like an scarcely one from which there could not be se-lected a President, a Cabinet, a Congress, and, perhaps, a Court, abundantly competent to ad-minister the Government. Nor do I say this is

A little Goddess of Liberty, like an angel of hope and glory, smiled upon the multi-tude from on board of the "William Heuderson."

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A little Goddess of Liberty, like an

Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon such a government would do well to consider in deference to what principle it is that he does it; whether the substitute will give, or be intended to give, so much good to the people. There is some foreshadowing on this subject. Our adversaries have adopted some declarations of independence in which, unlike the good old one penned by Jefferson, they omit the words "are created equal." Why? They have adopted a temporary national constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit "we, the people," and substitute "we, the deputies of the sovereign and independent States." Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people? This is essentially a people's contest on the side of the Union. It is a struggle for maintaining in the world that form and substance of government whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuit, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life, yielding to partial and temporary departures from necessity. This is the leading object of the Government for whose existence we contend. I am most happy to believe that the plain people understand and appreciate this. It is worthy of note that while, in this the Government a hour of trial, large numbers of those in the army and havy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the larmy and havy who have been favored with the offices have resigned and proved false to the hand that pampered them, not one common soll dier or common sallor is known to have deserted his fag. Great hoor is due to those officers who in maintaining against all rebels the last such as a continuous control of the country—spoke of his hand that pampered them, not one common sollor is known to have deserted his fag. Great hoor is due to those officers who such a government would do well to consider in dier or common sailor is known to have deserted his flag. Great honor is due to those officers who remained true despite the example of their treacherous arsociates. But the greatest honor and most emphatic fact of all is the unanimous firmness of the common soldiers and common sailors. To the last man, so far as known, they success folly resisted the traiterous effects of these schools are solded as a musing and well received. He

tution, no one of them ever having been a State and peaceful successors of bullets; and, wh out of the Union. The original ones passed into the Union even before they cast off their British dependence, and the new ones came into the Union directly from a condition of dependence, excepting Texas, and even Texas, in its temporary independence, was never designated as a State. The new ones only were

that name was only first adopted for the old ones in and by the Declaration of Independence.

Therein the United Colonies were declared free Government toward the Southern States after the Therein the United Colonies were declared free and independent States, but even the object plainly was not to declare their independence of one another or of the Union, but directly the contrary, as their mutual pledge and their mutual action, before, at the time, and afterward, abundantly show. The express plighting of faith by each and all of the original thirteen States in the articles of confederation, two years later, that the Union shall be perpetual, is most conclusive. Having never been States, either in substance or name, outside the Union, whence this magical omnipotence of States rights, as serting a claim of power to lawfully destroy the Union itself?

Much is said about the sovereignty of the States, but the word, even, is not in the national constitutions. What is a sovereignty in

constitution independent of the Union. Of course it is not forgotten, that all the new States formed their constitutions before they entered the Union, nevertheless dependent on and preparatory to coming into the Union.

Unquestionably the States have powers and rights reserved to them by the National Constitution, but among these surely are not included all their own deliberate decision.

As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall personal and so sacred a trust as these free people have confided to him. He felt that he had no moral rights reserved to them by the National Constitution what may follow. In full view of his own life in what may follow. In full view of his own life in what may follow.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN Washington, July 4, 1861.

The "Sacred Right of Petition."

minister the Government. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends, now adversaries in this contest; but it is so much the better reason why the Government, which has conferred such benefits on both them and us, should not be broken up.

Whoever, in any section, proposes to abandon ward movement, received from Gen. McClellan ward movement, received from Gen. McClellan

fully resisted the traitorous efforts of those whose command within an bour before they obeyed as absolute law. This is a patriotic instinct of plain men. They understand without an argument that the destroying of the Government which was made by Washington means no good for them.

Our popular Government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it our people have settled—the successful establishment, and the successful administering of it. One still remains, its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It still remains, its successful maintenance against a formidable internal attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election, can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful a benediction, and the people dispersed.